## **CLAIMS**

## What is claimed is:

What is claimed is:

- 1 1. An instrument for detecting one or more superstrates, comprising:
- 2 a transmission line;
- a substrate mounted on an opposite side of said transmission line from said one or
- 4 more superstrates;
- a plurality of measurement cells formed within said transmission line;
- a microwave source for applying a microwave signal to said transmission line and
- each of said plurality of measurement cells formed within said transmission line; and
- a detector for detecting said one or more superstrates with respect to said plurality
- 9 of measurement cells.
- 1 2. The instrument of Claim 1, wherein said transmission line further comprises a
- 2 coplanar waveguide with a center conductor mounted between two outer conductors.

- 1 3. The instrument of Claim 2, wherein said center conductor is mounted so as to
- 2 define first and second spaces between said center conductor and each of said two outer
- 3 conductors, said first and second spaces each having a width smaller than about one
- 4 hundredth of an inch.
- 1 4. The instrument of Claim 3, wherein said first and second spaces are equal in
- 2 width.
- 1 5. The instrument of Claim 3, wherein said center conductor is mounted so as to
- define first and second spaces between said center conductor and each of said two outer
- 3 conductors, said first and second spaces each having a width such that an electric field is
- 4 affected by said one or more superstrates having a thickness of less than two millimeters.
- 1 6. The instrument of Claim 1, wherein said substrate has a thickness of less than one
- 2 tenth inch.
- The instrument of Claim 1, wherein said substrate has a dielectric constant less
- 2 than five.

- 1 8. The instrument of Claim 1, further comprising a coaxial cable connected to said
- 2 transmission line with a gold ribbon connection.
- 1 9. The instrument of Claim 1, further comprising:
- each of said plurality of measurement cells being spaced apart along said
- 3 transmission line with respect to each other.
- 1 10. The instrument of Claim 1, further comprising:
- a known superstrate for covering a plurality of non-measurement portions of said
- 3 transmission line not including said measurement cells.
- 1 11. The instrument of Claim 10, wherein each of said plurality of non-measurement
- 2 portions of said transmission line have a length equal to an effective wavelength of said
- 3 microwave signal divided by two.
- 1 12. The instrument of Claim 1, further comprising a plurality of non-measurement
- 2 portions of said transmission line, at least a portion of said measurement cells being
- 3 physically partitioned from said plurality of non-measurement portions of said
- 4 transmission line.

- 1 13. The instrument of Claim 1, further comprising a plurality of non-measurement
- 2 portions of said transmission line, at least a portion of said measurement cells being non-
- 3 physically partitioned from said plurality of non-measurement portions of said
- 4 transmission line.
- 1 14. The instrument of Claim 1, further comprising:
- a plurality of transmission lines, a plurality of measurement cells formed on each
- 3 of said plurality of transmission lines, and a mulitplexor for switching between said
- 4 plurality of transmission lines.
- 1 15. The instrument of Claim 1, wherein at least one of said one or more superstrates is
- 2 formed of a porous material.
- 2 16. The instrument of Claim 1, wherein at least a portion of said substrate is formed
- 3 of a porous material.
- 1 17. The instrument of Claim 1, wherein said transmission line is uniform along its
- 2 length without discontinuities.

- 1 18. The instrument of Claim 1, further comprising:
- a plurality of discontinuities formed within said transmission line.
- 1 19. The instrument of Claim 18, wherein said plurality of discontinuities further
- 2 comprise a plurality of stubs extending from said transmission line.
- 1 20. The instrument of Claim 19, wherein said plurality of stubs form said plurality of
- 2 measurement cells.
- 1 21. The instrument of Claim 19, wherein said plurality of stubs form markers between
- 2 said plurality of measurement cells.
- 1 22. The instrument of Claim 18, wherein said plurality of discontinuities further
- 2 comprises a plurality of power dividers.

- 1 23. The instrument of Claim 1, further comprising:
- a second transmission line, said second transmission line being configured to
- 3 produce a detected signal more sensitive to a thickness of said one or more superstrates
- 4 than said first transmission line.
- 1 24. The instrument of Claim 1, wherein said transmission line is configured to
- 2 provide a signal to said detector that is substantially unaffected by a thickness of said one
- 3 or more superstrates.
- 1 25. A waveguide sensor for detecting one or more superstrates, comprising:
- 2 a center conductor;
- 3 two outer conductors mounted such that said center conductor is disposed
- between said two outer conductors such that a respective spacing is formed on either side
- 5 said center conductor separating said center conductor from said two outer conductors,
- each said respective spacing being selected for controlling a measurement depth of said
- 7 superstrate, said center conductor and said two outer conductors being oriented parallel
- 8 with respect to each other; and
- a substrate mounted on an opposite side of said waveguide sensor from said
- 10 superstrate.

- 1 26. The waveguide sensor of Claim 25, wherein each of said respective spacings are
- 2 less than one-hundreth of an inch.
- 1 27. The waveguide sensor of Claim 25, wherein each of said respective spacings are
- 2 selected for detecting a superstrate less than two millimeters thick.
- 1 28. The waveguide sensor of Claim 25, wherein said substrate has a dielectric
- 2 constant less than about five.
- 1 29. The waveguide sensor of Claim 25, wherein said substrate has a thickness less
- 2 than about one-tenth of an inch.
- 1 30. The waveguide sensor of Claim 25, wherein at least a portion of said substrate is
- 2 porous.
- 1 31. The waveguide sensor of Claim 25, further comprising:
- a plurality of measurement cells disposed along said center conductor and said
- 3 two outer conductors.

- 1 32. The waveguide sensor of Claim 31, further comprising:
- a plurality of non-measurement portions disposed along said center conductor
- and said two outer conductors, at least a portion of said plurality of measurement cells
- being physically partitioned from said plurality of non-measurement portions.
- 1 33. The waveguide sensor of Claim 31, further comprising:
- a plurality of non-measurement portions disposed along said center conductor and
- 2 said two outer conductors, at least a portion of said measurement cells being non-
- 3 physically partitioned from said plurality of non-measurement portions.
- 1 34. The waveguide sensor of Claim 31, further comprising:
- a plurality of non-measurement portions disposed along said center conductor
- 3 and said two outer conductors, a microwave source for applying a microwave signal to
- each of said plurality of measurement cells, said non-measurement portions having a
- 5 length of a wavelength of said microwave signal divided by two, and a known superstrate
- 6 covering said center conductor for said plurality of non-measurement portions.

- 1 35. The waveguide sensor of Claim 25, wherein each said respective spacing is equal
- 2 to each other.
- 1 36. The waveguide sensor of Claim 25, further comprising:
- a second waveguide for determining a thickness of said superstrate, said second
- 3 waveguide having a single elongate conductive strip, a conductive ground plane, and a
- 4 second substrate separating said elongate conductive strip and said conductive ground
- 5 plane.
- 1 37. A waveguide sensor for detecting one or more superstrates, comprising:
- a single elongate conductive strip;
- a conductive ground plane; and
- a substrate mounted on an opposite side of said one or more superstrates, said
- 5 substrate separating said single elongate conductive strip and said conductive ground
- 6 plane.
- 1 38. The waveguide sensor of Claim 37, further comprising:
- said substrate being selected for sensing a thickness of said superstrate up to about

- 3 one inch, and
- a second waveguide, said second waveguide comprising a center conductor and
- 5 two outer conductors mounted such that said center conductor is disposed between said
- 6 two outer conductors forming a space on either side of said center conductor, said
- 7 spacing being selected such that a signal produced by said second waveguide is
- 8 substantially insensitive to said thickness of said superstrate.
- 1 39. The waveguide sensor of Claim 37, wherein said substrate has a thickness in the
- 2 range of from 0.075 inches to 0.150 inches.
- 1 40. The waveguide sensor of Claim 37, wherein said substrate has a dielectric
- 2 constant less than about five.
- 2 41. The waveguide sensor of Claim 37, wherein at least a portion of said substrate is
- 3 porous.

- 1 42. The waveguide sensor of Claim 37, further comprising:
- a plurality of measurement cells disposed along said single conductive strip.

- 1 43. The waveguide sensor of Claim 42, further comprising:
- a plurality of non-measurement portions disposed along said single conductive
- 3 strip, at least a portion of said measurement cells being physically partitioned from said
- 4 plurality of non-measurement portions.
- 1 44. The waveguide sensor of Claim 42, further comprising:
- a plurality of non-measurement portions disposed along said elongate conductive
- 2 strip, at least a portion of said measurement cells being non-physically partitioned from
- 3 said plurality of non-measurement portions.
- 1 45. The waveguide sensor of Claim 42, further comprising:
- a plurality of non-measurement portions disposed along said single conductive
- 3 strip, a microwave source for applying a microwave signal to each of said plurality of
- 4 measurement cells, at least a portion of said non-measurement portions having a length
- of a wavelength of said microwave signal divided by two, and a known superstrate
- 6 covering said plurality of non-measurement portions.

- 1 46. A computer simulation for predicting results of a simulated superstrate detector,
- 2 said simulated superstrate detector having a transmission line with a plurality of sensors
- 3 along said transmission line, said computer simulation comprising:
- a first input for a transmission line substrate thickness;
- 5 a second input for a transmission line substrate dielectric constant;
- a third input for producing a change related to a simulated superstrate;
- a fourth input for an operating frequency; and
- 8 an output for said simulated superstrate detector.
- 1 47. The computer simulation of Claim 46, wherein said third input relates to
- 2 temperature change for said simulated superstrate.
- 1 48. The computer simulation of Claim 47, further comprising:
- 2 an input for starting temperature.

- 1 49. The computer simulation of Claim 46, further comprising:
- an input for changes in temperature.
- 1 50. The computer simulation of Claim 46, wherein possible superstrates to be
- 2 detected are defined.
- 1 51. The computer simulation of Claim 50, wherein possible superstrates are limited to
- 2 air, water, ice, glycol and mixtures of water, ice, and glycol.
- 1 52. The computer simulation of Claim 46, further comprising:
- a fifth input for a size of each of said plurality of sensors.
- 1 53. A method of detecting one or more superstrates on a transmission line,
- 2 comprising:
- providing a plurality of measurement cells within said transmission line;
- 4 applying a signal to said transmission line such that said signal is applied to each
- 5 of said measurement cells;

- 6 measuring an output signal from said transmission line for said detection of said
- 7 one or more superstrates.
- 1 54. The method of Claim 53, further comprising:
- 2 measuring a phase of said output signal.
- 1 55. The method of Claim 53, further comprising:
- 2 measuring a phase and amplitude of said output signal.
- 1 56. The method of Claim 53, further comprising:
- 2 providing a plurality of transmission lines wherein each of said plurality of
- 3 transmission lines contains a plurality of measurement cells.
- 1 57. The method of Claim 56, further comprising:
- 2 providing a mulitiplexor to separately sample a respective output signal from each
- 3 of said plurality of transmission lines.

- 1 58. The method of Claim 56, further comprising:
- 2 utilizing said plurality of transmission lines to determine a position of said one or
- 3 more superstrates.
- 1 59. The method of Claim 58, further comprising:
- 2 positioning said plurality of measurement cells on each of said plurality of
- 3 transmission lines to enhance said determining of said position of said one or more
- 4 superstrates.
- 1 60. The method of Claim 59, further comprising:
- staggering a first of said plurality of measurement cells on a first of said plurality
- 3 of transmission lines with respect to a second of said plurality of measurement cells on a
- 4 second of said plurality of transmission lines.
- 1 61. The method of Claim 58, further comprising:
- 2 providing different lengths for said plurality of transmission lines.

- 1 62. The method of Claim 56, further comprising:
- 2 utilizing different frequencies on said plurality of transmission lines.
- 1 63. The method of Claim 56, further comprising:
- 2 utilizing a first transmission line for detecting a presence of one or more
- 3 superstrates, and
- 4 utilizing a second transmission line for detecting a thickness of said one or more
- 5 superstrates when said presence is detected.
- 1 64. The method of Claim 53, further comprising:
- 2 collecting data with a data acquisition board.

- 1 65. The method of Claim 53, wherein said signal is a microwave signal.
- 1 66. A method of determining a respective complex constant associated with one or
- 2 more superstrates positioned along a waveguide at a plurality of measurement positions,
- 3 said method comprising:
- 4 applying a plurality of frequencies to said waveguide;
- 5 measuring an amplitude and phase for each of said plurality of frequencies to
- 6 produce an observed data vector; and
- 7 estimating a complex constant for said one or more measurement positions to
- 8 produce an estimated data vector.
- 1 67. The method of Claim 66, further comprising:
- 2 providing that characteristic impedance and propagation constants of said
- 3 waveguide are known when said wave guide is covered by said one or more superstrates.
- 1 68. The method of Claim 66, further comprising:
- 2 comparing said observed data vector with said estimated data vector to produce a
- 3 difference data vector.

- 1 69. The method of Claim 66, further comprising:
- reiterating said steps of estimating and comparing until said difference data vector
- 3 approaches zero; and
- determining a final estimated complex constant for each of said one or more
- 5 superstrates.
- 1 70. The method of Claim 66, further comprising:
- constraining values of said estimated complex constant for each of said one or
- 2 more measurement positions to discrete values associated with one or more anticipated
- 3 superstrates.
- 1 71. The method of Claim 66, further comprising;
- 2 comparing a change of said observed data vector with a known rate of change.
- 1 72. The method of Claim 71, wherein said known rate of change is from water to ice.
- 1 73. The method of Claim 71, wherein said known rate change is from ice to air due to
- 2 a strong wind event.

- 1 74. The method of Claim 69, further comprising:
- when said complex constant for each of said one or more measurement positions
- 3 are slowly changing then optimizing said method using said final estimated complex
- 4 constant for each of said one or more superstrates as a first iteration estimated complex
- 5 constant for each of said one or more superstrates.
- 1 75. The method of Claim 66, wherein said step of estimating further comprises
- 2 estimating a complex dielectric constant for each of said one or more measurement
- 3 positions to produce said estimated data vector.
- 1 76. An ice detector operable for use on a surface that may be covered with ice, said
- 2 ice detector comprising:
- one or more elongate transmission lines greater than ten feet long, said one or
- 4 more transmission line having a thickness less than about one-tenth of an inch so as to
- 5 substantially conform to said surface;
- one or more metallic covered measuring cells along said one or more elongate
- 7 transmission lines;
- 8 a microwave signal source for exciting said one or more elongate transmission

- 9 lines;
- a detector for receiving a signal from said one or more elongate transmission
- 11 lines; and
- a processor for processing said signal from said one or more elongate
- 13 transmission lines.
- 1 77. The ice detector of Claim 76, further comprising:
- a plurality of said measuring cells and a plurality of non-measuring cells forming
- 3 said one or more elongate transmission lines.
- 1 78. The ice detector of Claim 77, wherein said microwave frequency may be varied
- 2 for changing a relative electrical spacing of said plurality of said measuring cells and said
- 3 plurality of said non-measuring cells.
- 1 79. The ice detector of Claim 76, wherein said microwave signal source produces a
- 2 plurality of frequencies.
- 1 80. The ice detector of Claim 76, wherein said processor obtains a time domain response
- 2 by a Fourier transform of said signal.

- 1 81. The ice detector of Claim 77, wherein said plurality of non-measuring cells are
- 2 metallic covered.